THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 4.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Report of the Surveyor-General. Our Common School System.

The Public Buildings.

Argument in the Supreme Court.

STATE REPORTS.

The Common Schools of Pennsylvania - Angual Report of the State Superintendent.

The thirty-seventh annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for Pennsylvania, Mr. James P. Wickersham, shows a gratifying growth and strength in our system of popular

There are now 2002 school districts, a gain of 21; 14,212 schools, a gain of 276; 2892 graded schools; 13,100 directors; 79 superintendents; 171,612 teachers, an increase of 470; 828,801 pupils, a gain of 13,138. The average monthly salaries of male teachers is \$40.06; of female, \$32.39; the average school term, 6.06 months; the average attendance, 555,941, equal to 68 per cent. Cost of tuition per month, \$3,745,415; cost of building, \$2,765,644; total expenditures, \$7,771,761-20. The value of school property is estimated at \$15,837,183. Of the school houses, 7487 are frame, 2235 brick, 1536 stone, and 291 are log; 5441 are stated to have sufficient grounds. and 6892 to be well ventilated.

Of the teachers, 7358 are male and 8739 female, with an average age of 24% years; one-fourth of these have taught less than one year, and 1862 had attended a State Normal School. The teachers' institutes are characted as invaluable for improving and encouraging teachers. Last year 11,210 actual members attended their sesions; these institutes were instructed by 556 lecturers and 230 essayists, costing \$11,214. The State has five Normal Schools in operation, located at Millersville, Edinboro', Mansfield, Kalstown, and Bloomsburg: these had, in 1869. 66 professors and 2675 students. Four more of these schools are organizing. viz., at California (Washington county), West Chester, Shippens-burg, and Lock Haven. The obstacles which yet impair the efficiency of these public schools, and which require extirpation, are:-Short school terms, irregular attendance, poorly quali-fied teachers, indisposition to grade teachers' salaries according to qualifications, want of local supervision of schools, neglect of duty on the part of directors, and want of interest in education on the part of the people.

Land Department-Annual Report of the Surveyor-General.

The annual report of the Hon. J. M. Campbell, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, has been received, and we extract from it the following items of interest:-

The following table gives an outline of the work accomplished in the office during the fiscal

Month.		New War's	Acres.	Pats, on War ats	,tores,	Total Jees,	
1870,	March April., May., June., July., Aug.,	10 31 36 32 37 46 50	2,794 1,928 2,059 4,970 8,118 8,491 2,591	205 861 702 588 846	10,808 18,861 21,963 25,870 28,896 117,921 90,496 61,165 34,863	\$3,025.07 5,261.77 6,425.97 7,445.95 14,905.88 25,116.77 23,932.09 16,757.93	
11	Sept Oct Nov		30-34-53	129	75,943 28,450 15,135	5,907 Tr 5,003 50	

Total. 376 29,187 3,833 527,880 \$143,150 26 The different sources of receipts were as fol-

Purchase money ... Warrant and patent fees \$51,29+74

Total receipts.....\$145,150.26

The Surveyor-General in his report says:-'Had the dilatory legislation proposed last winter been permitted to go upon the statute books, doubtless the receipts of this office would have been very materially diminished. It is ecrtainly not the desire of the State to harasthe owners of unpatented lands, nor in any case to take away their possessions by legal process, so long as due diligence in the liquidation of their indebtedness is shown; and my judgment is strongly in favor of permitting the Attorney General to exercise what the law now gives him discretionary power as to bringing suits. It should not be taken away, nor postponed, and

could not rest in safer hands.

"Within the past thirty-five years, two systems for the collection of unpaid purchase money and fees due upon unpatented lands have been tried-the first thoroughly, but without satisfactory result-that of the graduating act of 1835 and its supplements: the other, the present system; and it is but fair to remark, that nearly four years of the time since the passage of the act of 1864 were required to get out the data, and prepare the land lien dockets now in the prothonotaries' offices of the several counties, so that that period of time should, to a great extent at least, be deducted from the result of the operations of the act of 1864.

"The whole number of patents issued by virtue of the graduating act, from 1885 to 1863, twentyeight years in all, was 13.862, and the revenue received, \$672,963.76, as against 8310 patents issued and \$372,706.41 received since the passage of the act of 20th May, 1864, a period of

Fear, 1864	682 191 275 334 234	Finlend distinct TT1 1966 844 294 554 T01 3530	#91,965:70 41,472:67 19,030:47 20,164:90 27,282:42 29,630:00 143,150:26
	3027	8210	\$472,705-41

RECAPITULATION. 28 years under the graduating act years since passage of act of 1864 ...

The Agricultural College.

In the Surveyor-General's report we find the following paragraph relating to the Agricultural

The following sums have been paid during the past year to the Agricultural College of Pean-sylvania, located near Bellefonte, by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund, being the interest and premium on \$381,500, United States and Pennsylvania bonds, now deposited for safe-keeping with the Auditor-General of the State, viz :-Jan. 3. 1870, Interest on \$126,000, U. S. 5-20

	-	-	bonds	\$3780
	Do		per cent	THE
			Interest on \$255,500, Pennsylva- nia State bonds.	7665
July	2,	1870.	Interest on \$126,000, U. S. 5-20 bonds	3760
	Do.		Premium on the above, 11% per cent.	425

Aug. 4, 1670. Interest on \$255,200, Pennsylvania State bonds. Interest on \$20,000, Pennsylva-600

Premium on above war loan, 21 per cent.....

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Continuation of the Argument.
Supreme Court in Banc-Chief Justics Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.
In the case of Baird et al. vs. Rice et al., before reported, affecting the erection of the public buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, Mr. Rawle, for the complainants, a summary of whose argument we gave yesterday, resumed this morning. He said to-day that the election by the people in October 1997. ber, expressing their desire to have the buildings put up on Penn Squares, was not a fair and binding vote, because the people, having no plans of the edifices to be crected there, did not

vote understandingly.

At the close of Mr. Rawle's speech C. H. T.

Collis, Esq., followed for the Building Commissioners, arguing in substance as follows:—

The is an appeal from a judgment by ballet. For nearly half a century, the bench, the bar, and the citizens of this county generally, have been endeavering to secure suitable accommodations for the proper administration of public justice, for the more secure preservation of important records, and for the transaction of yearly increasing municipal business. The State and City Governments have each at different periods enacted laws and ordinances to meet these pressing wants, and as often has some private interest interfered to postpone or prevent private interest interfered to postpone or prevent

private interest interfered to postpone or prevent the consummation of the work.

It is conceded upon all sides that new public buildings are required. The citizens are not, and never will be, of one mind as to the proper location for those buildings.

During the session of the last Legislature several plans were suggested. Tooking, respectively to the

plans were suggested, looking respectively to the erection upon independence Square, Washington Square, and Penn Square, and after much discussion a bill was finally passed and approved on the 13th of March, 1870, leaving the whole subject to a vote of the qualified electors of the county, and directing City Councis "to provide by ordinance for the erection of the said buildings on the site which the largest number of votes shall declare their preference for, by their said ballots:" "Provided, That the buildings shall not be placed on Independence

Some days after the passage of this law, another act upon the same subject was passed substituting a commission of eight citizens and the Mayor and Presidet is of Councils, to stand in the place of the City Councils after the vote had been taken. This act was not approved until August 5, 1870. The Commissioners are the defendants in this pro-

The plaintims in their bill have quoted largely from this last-mentioned act, and in doing so have failen into a very serious error; and if they rest their case upon their reading of the act as set out in their bill, which I am bound to presume they do, it accounts in a measure for such able and distinguished counsel entertaining any doubt as to the right of the defendants to do what these plaintims

ask shad be restrained.

They allege in their bill that by the said act it was expressly provided as followes:-"The said com-missioners are authorized and directed to locate missioners are authorized and arrected to focate said buildings on either Washington Square or Penn Squares as may be determined by a vote, etc." Whereas the act speaks very properly of Penn Square, in the singular number, there being but one Penn Square in the city of Philadelphia, and not four, as this misquotation would have the Court to be-lieve. There are no such places in this county as Penn Squares, and never have been; there is such a place as Penn Square, and that is the site submitted

to the people for their votes.

The qualified electors east 51,625 votes for Penn Square (not for Penn Squares), and 32,825 votes for Washington Square, being a majority of 18,800 for

In a "short advertisement" upon the situation and In a "short advertisement" upon the situation and extent of the city of Philadelphia, and the platform thereof, by the Surveyor-General, Thomas Holme, this square is referred to as follows:—"The city, as the model shows, consists of a large front street to each river, and a high-street near the middle, from front or river, to front, of one hundred feet broad, and a broad street in the middle of the city from side to side of the like breadth. to side of the like breadth.

"In the centre of city is a square of ten acres, at each angle are to be houses for public affairs, as a meeting house, assembly or state house, market house, school house, and several other buildings for public concerns. There are also in each quarter of the city a square of eight acres, to be for the like uses as the Moorfields are in London." Upon the platform, or plan, or map referred to in

this advertisement, no streets are marked out as passing through these five public squares, and, strange as it may appear, neither the Legislature nor the city government nor the Court of Quarter Sessions have ever by law, by ordinance, or by decree opened either Market or Broad street through Centre or Penn Square. At least after careful and aborious search I am unable to discover anything more than the mere recognition of their existence in the ordinance of September 11, 1828.

Mr. Collis then glanced at the ordinances and historical papers of the day in reference to this locality, to show that this rectangular lot in the centre of the city has never changed its character from that of "one public square."

Continuing his argument Mr. Collis said:—We find at the commencement of the present century this very "centre of the square" was used as a site for a public building. The erection of this engine house was not authorized by the Legislature. It must therefore have been built upon the original dedica-tion of it by William Penn for the purposes of public buildings, made necessary by the prohibitions against the erection of such buildings on the other four squares which were dedicated by him "to be

or the same use as Moorfields in London."

A few years later we find an ordinance directing the erection of a market house in the middle of Broad street, between Chesnut street and the south line of this public square (not between Chesnut and Market street, for Market street did not cross Broad

The Legislature in 1838, after Market and Broad. The Legislature in 1838, after Market and Broad streets had been continued through the Square, though i without authority, and after the four enclosures had been laid out, still regarded it as one public square. Had it been otherwise, how easy for the Legislature to have authorized the erection "upon any one or more of the four Penn Squares." Broad street and Market street, where they pass through Penn Square, have never been legally opened and dedicated to public use; and the Legislature was literally correct in speaking of all this opened and dedicated to public use; and the Legislature was literally correct in speaking of all this locality in the Act of August 5, 1870, as "Penn Square," ignoring the existence of streets, the opening of which not only had they not authorized, but had expressly prohibited. It will be argued, however, that Broad and Market street were legally opened, through Penn Square, on September 11, 1828, by the passage of an ordinance (aute, p. 11) regulating High and Broad streets, where they pass

regulating High and Broad streets, where they pass through Penn Square, conformably to a plan of regulation reported by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and City Regulators to the Select and Com-mon Councils the 9th September, 1828. The simple answer to this is that Councils had no right to open and lay out these streets.

To prove this Mr. Collis examined carefully and at great length the past history of the municipal Government, showing that whatever was done by Government, showing that whitever was done by the city in regard to this public square was done under its delegated power "to regulate and con-trol" the streets and public squares. After tracing the municipal history of the city through the colonial and Revolutionary periods, Mr. Collis stated that, on the 11th of March, 1789, an act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia was passed.

The "wardens" and "commissioners were abolished, and the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council" were invested with their authority. They had the entire charge of the "lighting, watching, had the entire charge of the "lighting, watching, pluching, paying, cleansing, and watering of the city, with all the taxing powers necessary for those purposes as defined by existing laws, with the power to extend the market in High street, and the appointment of Surveyors or regulators, the regulation of chimney sweepers, wood-sawyers, exiters, wagoners, and porters, and the appointment of corders of wood, with all the various and name pus powers that had been exercised by the wardens or street commissioners. But cised by the wardens or street commissioners. But they were never invested with a particle of power over the opening, laying out, altering, or vacating of any street within the city. The legislation upon the subject of opening of streets is perfectly clear and well understood. The forms of law in force to-day upon this subject are much the same as

those prescribed by our earliest legislatures.
It is averred in the bill that a majority of the voters selected "Penn Squares" as the site for said voters selected "Penn Squares" as the site for said public buildings. The language of the Return Judges of the election in their certificate to the defendants is in the follow: g words:—"At an election held in the City of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, October 11th, 1810, Penn Square has been selected as a site for the ersection of public buildings." If any tickets were voted for Penn Squarea (in the plural), then they were voted for a location not authorized by the act of August 5, 1870.

by the act of August 5, 1870.

The highways of Broad street and Market street do not pass through Penn Square by lawful authority, but, being there, their existence is recognized by the Legislature, and the Commissioners are simply authorized to vacate them, so as to leave Penn Square interests are criginally laid out by Square intact, as originally laid out by | 936

the founder of the city, and free for a site for these public buildings; the Legislature viely providing at the same time that if the buildings are erected in the centre of Penn Squares, streets shall pass around said or dings, of not less width than one hundred feet They will be 135 feet, and authorizes the erection of these buildings right in the centre of Penn Squares, the English language

is meaningless.

Mr. Collis then referred at great length to the argument of the plaintiffs against the right of the Legislature to authorize the "obstruction" of the high-ways, successfully meeting and combatting all the points urged, and in conclusion asked:—Does the plan for the new buildings "tend to obstruct or impair" Broad street when it widens it to 270 feet from 118 feet? Is not the public drive and carriage, way

pair" Broad street when it widens it to 270 feet from 118 feet? Is not the public drive and carriage-way there, as before? Is it not there to more than twice the extent it was before, thus doubling the area of readway at the spot in the centre of the city where vehicles are most apt to concentrate?

If I had any desire to discuss the propriety of the crection of the buildings at this point, the Court would not hear me, in the area place, and in the second, the question having been decided by competent authority, is not a subject for review. I had my own views as to the proper location for these public buildings; but the people have decided and I am bound by their choice.

Second National Bank of Eric vs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Sharswood.

The trial of this case was resumed this morning. The plaintiffs closed their testimony yesterday afternoon. The defense was opened to-day by Mr. Lewis Waln Smith. He stated that it would be two-fold in its nature. First. That the Ocean Bank of New York being selected by the Eric Bank as its agent, and being its chosen depositary for the collaterals lodged, the Eric Bank was responsible for all the acts of its agents; that the Ocean Bank was both grossly negligent in the care it took of the collaterals, and that from the circumstantial evidence which would be offered its conduct was probably criminal in this transactions. criminal in this transactions.

So far as its negligence was concerned, the de-fense would show it had no inside watchman; that the only outside watchman was one employed on a beat of eight blocks, who was paid \$4 a month by the Ocean Bank; that its janitor was an unknown man, taken without a character or reference; that there were no burglar alarms to arouse him. although he slept on the fourth floor; that there were no lights in the bank at night; that all the shutters were hermetically closed up; that the base-ment through which the thieves entered was rented ment through which the thieves entered was rented on a mere verbal lease, without any restriction as to sub-letting; and that although it had actual knowledge of the robbery of the savings fund in Philadelphia, it had no watchman on Sunday. They would also show how the other banks in New York, and also in Philadelphia, guarded their valuables; and it would be found that all of them had some of the precautions omitted by the Ocean Bank, and most of them had all of them. That so far as the of them had all of them. That so far as the criminality of the Ocean Bank was concerned, they would show the jury that just before the robbery the President drew out \$20,000 of his own money, took away \$5000 of the Government bonds of his mother-in-law, removed a note in his favor for \$25,000, and also a bundle of his other valuables; that the cashier drew out \$4000 of his own money; that within a few days they had loaned to another bank \$75,000 of the money of the bank; that the loss of the bank was but \$39,000 in cash and \$30,000 in 3 per cents; and that over a million dollars worth of the property of the bank was left undisturbed by the thieves of the bank was left undisturned by the thieves; that the thieves returned nearly all the property of the bank which they took; that the loss of the depositors was nearly \$500,000, of which \$451,000 were Government bonds. That circumstances so suspicious, connected with angligence so gross, cuttled the defendants not only to a verdict in their favor, but also to one for the difference between the loan and the value of the bonds, viz., \$9018, for which they sked a verdict.

rsked a verdict.
The other ground of defense is that after the ronbery the Ocean Bank told the defendants, when they called for the bonds, to go into the market and buy them, and that the Erie Bank would pay the difference; that they did so, and drew on the Ocean Bank for \$9018, which draft was accepted, but be Erie Bank, it determined to hold it over fo days; that the draft has not been paid, but that the Bank has never to this day disavowed the agreement made by its agent. The case is exciting considerable attention, the principle involved being of great importance to all the business community All the day was taken up with the evidence of the defense. The argument of counsel will probably commence to-morrow.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TRIEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871. The supply of funds in this market is libera and increasing, and lenders are less reserved in their operations. Good commercial paper is now in demand, and no difficulty is felt in passing good names, both at the banks and on the street, at 6@8 per cent., the lower figure ruling at the banks only, and in favor of regular de-positors. There is considerable activity at the Stock Board, which reflected itself on the money market, call loans being in request among the brokers, and easily effected at 55 6 per cent. on Government pledges and other choice stock collaterals.

Gold continues very quiet and steady, with sales at 110%. A few sales only were recorded In Government bonds there is a quiet market.

and prices are steady all through the list. There was a large business at the Stock Board and prices were generally firm. City 6s,new, sold at 1001 @101%, the latter for the ante-war

Reading Railroad was in demand, with sales at 49 56@49% b. o., a decline. Sales of Pennsylvania at 62; Lehigh Valley at 59% @60; Camden and Amboy at 11894, an advance; N. Penn-sylvania at 47; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at

Canal shares were dull, with small sales of Lehigh at 38% b. o.

ALADELPHIA S.

PIRST BOARD.

B \$1000 Sun & E 7s., 102 4 20 do ... 49 50 \$2000 Bel, & Del 3m, 85 100 do ... 49 50 \$2000 O C & A R 7s., 78 300 do .b30 wn.ls. 49 50 do ... 49 50 do .b30 wn.ls. 49 50 do ... 49 \$5000 Am Gold . . c. 110 4 24 sh Ler Val . . ls . 60 do.....60 do.....59% do.....b20. 493 200 5 do.....ls.40 3 200 do.ls.b30wn, 49

do..ls.b30, 33% 100 MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1131 @1131; 5-208 of 1862, 1083; @1031; do. 1844, 108@1084; do. 1865, 1084; @1084; do., July, 1865, 1074; @1074; do., July, 1867, 1074; @1074; do., July, 1868, 1074; @108; 58, 1040, 1063; @107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 68, 110@1104; Gold, 1104; @1104; .

NABE & LADNER, BYOKETS, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

Philadelphia Trade Report. Thursday, Jan. 5.—Seeds—The receipts of Cloverseed are trifling, and it sells in lots at at 11% 11½ €. ⊋ pound. Timothy is nominal at \$5.50; Fiax-

Bark-In the absence o sales we quote No. 1 Quer-Bark—In the absence o sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$25,350 gt ton, as in quality.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, and a good demand from the home consumers, but shippers are not operating to any extent. Sales of \$900 barrels at \$4.50@4.75 for superfine; \$5.65.25 for extras; \$5.75@6.95 for low grades and choice Northwestern extra family; \$6.65.50; for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$6.25@7.25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and \$7.50@3 for fancy brands. Rye Flour sells at \$5.12%@5.25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is poorly supplied with prime grades, and for this description a steady demand prevails at \$1.50.3

prevals at full prices. Sales 4000 bushels at \$1.500 1.55 for Indiana red; \$1.28@1.45 for common an choice Pennsylvania do.; \$1:53 for Ohio do.; and \$1:58 for Indiana amber. Rye may be quoted at 88:3 20c. for Pennsylvania and Western, and 78:3505. for Southern. Corn is scarce and firm; sales of 2000 bushels at 78c. for yellow; 16:371c. for Western mixed, and 74c. for white. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2500 bushels at 56@57c, for Western and Pennsylvania.

Whisky is scarce and commands full prices. Sales as barrels Pennsylvania second-hand packages at

The King of Spain.

The Arrival at Madrid.

Sworn in as a Monarch.

Funeral of General Prim.

Fire at Reading, Pa.

FROM EUROPE.

The New Spanish King. LONDON, Jan. 4 .- The N. Y. Herald correspondent in Madrid forwards a special telegram,

under ... e of the 2d inst.:—
The King of the Spaniards, Amadeus, arrived at Arranguez, from Florence and Cartagena, in his journey to Madrid, at the hour of 8 o'clock last evening.

A MODEST ADVANCE. All attempts at popular demonstrations in his honor were abandoned along the line of route at the request of the new monarch. IN THE CAPITAL.

The King entered the city of Madrid at halfpast one o'clock in the afternoon of the following day, having been delayed for some time on the road by a heavy fall of snow.

TAKES THE OATH. King Amadeus appeared on horseback soon after he had reached the city. At a little after 2 o'clock he rode down to the legislative hall of

the Cortes. He was accompanied and attended by the Italian General Cialdini.

The Deputies in the Cortes received the King with cheers on his entry. He advanced towards the President's seat, and there standing took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution of Spain, in the presence of the Chamber and the officials of State.

He then mounted his charger and rode through the city to the palace, attended by a small guard of soldiers. HIS FIRST CABINET.

It is thought very probable just now that the first regularly commissioned Cabinet of the King will be made up of-Serrano, President of the Council, without De Rodas, Secretary of War.

Olozaga, Secretary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs. Admiral Topete, Secretary of the Navy. Foneral of General Prim.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—I received special telegrams for the Herold from Madrid at an early hour

THE STATE PUNERAL. General Prim's body was removed from the chamber of death, at the residence of the late

Minister, to-day, and borne to the Church The state funeral was a most imposing and grand affair. It was conducted without the occurrence of public excitement, and no disturbance took place either before or after the

close of the ceremonial. MODENING UNIVERSAL AND SINCERE. The late Regent of Spain, the Cabinet Ministers, the members of the diplomatic body representing foreign Governments, the Parliamentary Deputies in the Cortes, with the officers of the army and navy, chief judges, magistrates, municipal officers, and employes of the various civil departments, were all present in the places

assigned them by programme. They all marched on foot. A SAD AND WRETCHED MEMENTO. The private carriage of the deceased General in which he sat riding when the act of assassiv nation was perpetrated, was in the line of cor tege after the hearse, the horses covered with mourning trappings. This vehicle attracted a vast amount of mournful attention. Its panels and sides were riddled with bullets or leaden

slugs, and the glass shattered on both sides. AT THE CHURCH. When the funeral arrived at the Church Atocha the remains were received by the clergy. The coffin was borne up the main aisle and deposited on a catafalque. The remains will be faid in state in the church until Tuesday, guarded by soldiers of the Veteran Guard, or Spanish In-

valides. Marshal Prim's widow, Senora the Duchess, attended the funeral, and remained in the church, near the coffin, after the ceremony.

The IGerman Empire-Austrian Cabinet Approval.

London, Jan. 4.—Baron Beust's despatch of the 20th of December, on the subject of the Austrian policy towards the North German Empire, has met with a hearty reception in the

Prussian capital. The Austrian state paper is regarded as being essentially national, as the new German empire is completely under the leadership of Prussia, and is completely recognized without any conditions or ministerial reservations. Baron Beust, speaking for the Emperor of Austria, expresses the hope, in conclusion, that "the amicable relations which now exist between the two empires shall be maintained and become productive of great good both to Prussia and Austria and the neighboring States of Germany."

FROM WASHINGTON. Naval Orders. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Commander L. A. Beardslee is detached from command of the Palos, and waiting orders. Lieut. J. W. Viry is detached from the Onward and ordered to return to the United States. First Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Tennessee. Second Assistant Frank M. Ashton has resigned.

The following are the Customs Receipts for the week ending December 24:- New York, \$1,877,798; Boston, \$228,304; Philadelphia,

\$41,549; Baltimore, \$55,131; San Francisco, \$88,765. Total, \$2,292,547.

FROM THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5 .- A stranger was found dead in bed at Miller's Hotel in this city yesterday evening. He had registered his name as J. L. McGowan, of Chambersburg, Pa. An empty laudanum phial was found near the bed.

FROM THE STATE.

Fire at Reading. READING, Jan. 5 .- Reed, Miller & Co.'s hat factory was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, and is nearly covered by

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC. LATER FROM EUROPE

A French Forward Movement.

The San Domingo Question.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The President Full of Fight.

The Northwestern Boundaries.

The Motley Correspondence. Proceedings of Congress

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

Bourbakl on the Move. LONDON, Jan. 5.—(Special to the N. Y. Telegram).—A despatch from Havre, the 3d, reports Bourbaki marching on St. Germain and Chanzy at Le Mans, constantly pushing ahead

troops in flying columns. Marching on Paris. Ten thousand troops are marching towards Paris via Chartres. Garibaldi is at Dijon, doing little. General Faidherbe, at Arras, is preparing movement on Manteuffel, probably with the intention of joining Bourbaki.

Condition of Havre. There are now in Havre 16,000 troops; outside n the neighborhood of Bolbec 25,000, exclusive of regulars, francs-tireurs and cavalry. A Forward Hovement

commenced to-day by a general exodus of troops by railroad. General Petingeas returns this evening from the front.

The Prussians are in Force between Barentin and Croix-Marne. A Dashiag Attack was made early this morning by the French. numbering about eight hundred, mostly regu-

lars. One hundred sharpshooters advanced to a farm near Bolbec, held by a body of Saxons. The object of the French was to capture the garrison. The first success was promising, resulting in the capture of three outposts without any alarm being given. Christmas in Paris.

A despatch from Paris on the 27th states that Christmas passed with nothing to distinguish it from Christmas of other years, with exceptional gayety and indications of festivity

Inclement Wenther.

The weather seems to grow more inclement every day. The consumption of wood for fires is given over to the administration, and official notice is given that the supply henceforth will be limited. The troops are suffering cruelly from cold.

Several cases of frost-bite have occurred, and in consequence Trochu has ordered all soldiers not employed in the fortifications to be kept within shelter. It has been decided to distribute food and establish soup-kitchens under the direction of

the Government. The Death of General Blaize. General Blaize will be buried at the expense of the State. The General met his death in the

following remarkable manner:-

Generals Malroy and Blaize on the 21st of December took possession of Maison Blanche, at Neuilly. The cellars of the house were neglected to be searched. Some Prussians had concealed themselves in them during the night, and when General Blaize was standing near the fire, surrounded by his officers, the party was suddenly surprised by hearing an alarm of Prussian bugles, followed by a discharge of firearms.

A detachment of the enemy attacked the party of the unfortunate General, and attempted to kill him on the spet, wounding at the Isame time several officers. The outlaws were then surrounded and some Prussian prisoners were massacred by the French. The General in this uniform remained on the ground all night, suffering from wounds, and no effort was made to save his life.

La Liberte states that the Surgeon-Major Red, leaving the General frozen to the ground. Several officers, according to the same journal, followed him, although 10,000 troops were within a short distance. The officers will be tried by court-martial. Owing to want of courage on the part of a few soldiers, 1500 French, who had escaped, were taken prisoners by the

FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Demingo Case. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee, at their meeting to-day, discussed the Banks San Domingo resolution, but did not come to any agreement, and adjourned until to-morrow at half-past 10 o'clock, when they will have another meeting Mr. Orth, of Indians, moved to report the Senate resolution as a substitute, but this was voted down. The indications are that a majority of the committee are against Senator Morton's resolution.

has gone to Ohio to attend the funeral of his niece. daughter of Judge Sherman, of Cleveland.
The Ways and Means Committee met to-day and discussed the three hundred million bond bill. A pro-

position was made to give a Public Dinner to General Schenck. he will accept it, prior to his departure for Eu-pe. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, acted as

The Alabama Claims appeared before the Foreign Affairs Committee to day, and urged that a bill be reported to carry out the recommendation of the President's mes-sage relative to assuming the claims and paying

The Pemserntic Caucus.

The President was informed to-day of the result of the Democratic caucus on the San Domingo question, whereupon he said that if the count which had been made of the House turned out all right he had two-thirds outside of the Democrats in favor of Morton's resolution. His friends, however, are not so sanguine, and the action of the Committee of Foreign Affairs has served to further dampen their enthusiasm. Even Banks saimits that it is doubtful if the resolution can be got through. The Democratic Caucus.

The Northwestern Boundary. The Foreign Affairs Committee agreed to-day to report a bill authorizing the appointment of a

commission to settle the Northwestern boundary The National Republican Executive Com-

had a meeting to-lay to settle up their accounts and ascertain how much they were in deb. They discovered that a good deal of money has been spent which is not accounted for, but it is believed the vouchers of the Treasurer will show where it is Senator Mortey Correspondence.

Senator Morton offered a resolution to-day, calling for the correspondence between Mr. Motley and the State Department, whereupon

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment calling for Mr. Motley's letter of defense, which, after a short skirmish, was carried. This will secure a copy of Mr. Motley's letter, of which so much has been said.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 5.—Miss Emma Simpson, of Milwaukee, was burned to death in Newark last night, from the use of camphene on a fire.

Fatal Use of Drugs.
A man named John Langdon died in Jersey City last night from drugs administered for the purpose of robbery.

CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-THIRD SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Bills were introduced and

Washington, Jan. 5.—Bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees as follows:

By Mr. A. G. Thurman, in relation to the competency of witnesses in courts of the United States before Urited States Commissioners.

By Mr. Tilton, granting lands to aid in the reclamation of desert lands in the Territory of Utah.

Also, several bills incorporating and granting lands to companies to construct canals in Utah for navigation and other purposes.

By Mr. Wilson, to provide for the appointment of inspectors in the Indian service.

Mr. Morton submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, the last correspondence between Mr. Motley, as Minister to the Court of St. James, and the Department of State, together with such other despatches or papers touching the subject matter to which such correspondence relates.

Mr. Sumner moved as an amendment to include all telegraphic despatches or other communications

Mr. Sumner moved as an amendment to include all telegraphic despatches or other communications relative to his recail.

After remarks by Messrs. Edmunds and Morton in opposition to the amendment, as superfluous, it was agreed to, upon a division, 20 to 17, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report concurring in the opinion of the Attorney-General, that the United States is bound by treaty obligations to issue to the Choctaw Indians \$200,000 of bonds, and also reported a resolution, which was adopted, declaring the President to have the power, without further legislation, to issue said bonds.

bonds.
The Vice-President announced as the select com-The Vice-President announced as the select committee to consider certain charges against Senator Sprague in connection with blockade-running in Texas during the Rebellion, Messrs. A. G. Thurman, Hamila, Trumbull, Howe, and Willey.

The vacancies upon the Committee on Naval Affairs and the Pacific Railroad were filled by the appointment of Mr. Jewell, the new Senator from Missouri.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, stating that, having accepted the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Great Britain, he resigns his seat as Representative from the Third Congressional District of Ohio, and re-questing the Speaker to notify the Governor of Ohio

of that fact.

The Speaker snnounced that he had appointed Mr. Orth, of Indians, to fill the vacancy on the Committee of Ways and Means caused by the resignation of Mr. Schenck, This appointment does not affect the chairmanship of the committee, which devolves on Mr. Hooper, of Massachussetts, who stood second on the committee.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions reported from the Committee on

Minister Washburn and the late Government of Minister Washburn and the lace Government.

The resolutions of the committee declare that Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, in neglecting to aid Mr. Washburn in reaching the Government to which he was accredited, falled to discharge his duty as Commander of the South Atlantic Squadron. That Bilss and Masterman were members of the personal suite of Mr. Washburn, and were, therefore, nader the law of nations, entitled to the protection of the officers of the United States. That the foreible arrest and detention by the Government of Paraguay was a violation of the law of nations, and a gross insult to the honor and dignity of the United

They approve the action of the President in withdrawing the American Minister, General McMahon, from the Government of Paraguay, and in declining to hold further diplomatic intercourse with that Government, and they declare it to be the duty of the U.S. naval officers on foreign stations to render all reasonable assistance to the diplomatic officers of the United States in the discharge of their duties, and that a refusal or neglect to render such assistance when required, or any discourtesy by such naval officers towards such fdiplomatic officers, ald be the subject of inquiry and punishment by the Navy Department.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore Froduce Market.

Baltimore, Jan. 5.—Cotton dull and weak; midding upland, 15c.; low middling, 14%@14%c, nominally. Flour quiet but very firm; lloward street superfine, 25%550; do. extra, \$6%6.75; do. family, \$6.75@8.25; City Mills superfine, \$5.25@7; do. extra, \$6.50@7.50; do. family, \$8.20; Western superfine, \$5.65.25; do. extra, \$5.87%6.50; do. family, \$6.75@7.50. Wheat—Stock scarce; choice white, \$1.75@1.85; fair to prime, \$1.45@1.70; prime to choice red, \$1.70@1.80; fair to good, \$1.40@1.60; sommon. red, \$1.70@180; fair to good, \$1.40@160; sommon, \$1.25@135; Ohio and Indians, \$1.40@145. Corn—Yellow firm at 76@78c.; white unchanged, Oats firm at 54@56c. Rye, 90c.@\$1. Mess Pork firm at \$20.50; sales of 800 barrels at \$20. Bacon—More doing : rib sides, at 11½c.; clear rib, 12c.; shoulders, 9½@9½c. Hams, 16@18c. Lard dull at 12@12½c. Whisky quiet at 92@92½ c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Cable.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.—U. S. steamer Guerriere arrived LONDON, Jan. 5.—U. S. steamer Guerriere arrived at Lisbon yesterday; all well.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 5.— The pilot-boat Coquette reports:—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Cricket, from Rio; brigs Mississippi, fm Demarara; Red Wing, from Rio; and Eliza and Henrietta, from Montevideo.

Passed out, brig G. Berry, for Cubs. Sailed, bark Minero, for Baltimore. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA JANUARY 5 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A. M...... 41 | 11 A. M...... 47 | 2 P. M...... 51

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr Harry White, Hopkins, St. Johns, P. R., Lennox & Burgess. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Nor. bark Hirundo, Aarve, 55 days from Liverpool, with mide, to Penrose, Massey & Co. Towed up by City Ice-boat No. 1.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, 9 days fm Sagua, with sugar to Isaac Hough & Morris Left at Sagua, brig Eliza McNell, discharging. Towed up by City Ice-boat No. 1.

MEMORANDA. Ship Saranak, Dunlevy, hence, at Mobile this Steaming Lioness, of this port, is sunk in Duck The revenue-cutter Miami is capsized at Reedy Island—reported by captain of tug McFadden.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Utility, Nickersop, which left Providence for Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon, proceeded as far as Fire Island, when, her engines not working satisfactorily, she returned to Providence for repairs.

Steamer William P. Clyde, Sturges, fm Wilmington, N. C., at New York yesterday, reports:—3d inst. aaw a large three-misted schr ashore near New Inlet, N. J.; all her sails were furied, but she had evidently been but a short time in that situation; a number of men were seen on the beach, apparently working on her. MISCELLANY.

working on her.

Br. steamer City of Rio Janeiro, from the River
Plate for New York (says a London despatch of yesterday), was damaged badly 300 miles south of Rio
Janeiro. The steamer Humboldt had been sent from Janeiro. The steamer Hu Rio Janeiro to her relief.